

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1972

Established 1887

HER FORECAST — PARIS:
-61 (22-16). Tomorrow little
wind. Temp. 74-84 (23-18).
-mp. 62-67 (22-14). Tomorrow
-sunny. Temp. 68-73 (19-21).
HOME: Party cloudy. Temp.
70-74 (21-22).
FORECAST — TEMP. 70-74
(21-22).
WEATHER — PAGE 2

I hate the kids most of all,' British Tommy said. 'You can't shoot them, can you?'

Northern Ireland's Children of Hate

1ST, Aug. 8 (AP)—Northern Ireland's children of a British soldier last night. They stoned his scout-mash, smashed him on the head with a brick and he died when the car crashed.

The children bombarded once that came to rescue another injured crewman in

men went down bleeding under the hail of stones. An officer leading the troops who confronted the rioters was hard put to restrain his men from wading young killers.

"I'm sickened by the children's actions," he said. "It all ke to them."

incident must surely have horrified all but the most in this country," William Whitelaw, Britain's adminis Northern Ireland said afterward.

ing can more clearly illustrate the enormous responsibility parents have at the present time to insure that children must be restrained and made aware of the consequences of their actions in a situation of great

danger. The youngsters, the playground has become the battlefront. Often the youngsters of the Protestant and Catholic are the front-line troops.

Years of remorseless sectarian shooting has transformed games of cowboys and Indians into deadly strife. Now the guns are real. It does not pay to tote rifle. Jumpy British soldiers could easily mistake it

for a hidden gunman to pick off.

Catholic ghettos, the boys have become hardened for the Irish Republican Army gunmen.

are sent out to stone and taunt troops and lure them snipers' sights. The children are experts now. Wheners sweep in to disperse them, they vanish down sides a prearranged signal, leaving the troopers trapped in

to the hidden gunmen to pick off.

children, ranging in age from 5 or 6 to teen-agers, face the crippling six-inch rubber bullets the soldiers in riot guns. So disdainful are they that the rubber are highly prized as battle trophies. They reckon the danger is the club-bruising "snatch squads" of

who race into the mobs to grab the young ring leaders of the battle-hardened children of the Catholic ghettos.

A gunman are heroes. In Protestant areas like Belfast's Shankill district, killers of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, such as Gusty Spence, are the idols.

Catholic children learn how to make nail bombs, scout

the gunmen, carry messages from the IRA's command

and they learn avidly the language of hate and abuse.

"Free Derry," the guerrilla stronghold in Londonderry by the troops last week, the Catholic children spurn

silence into the soldiers' faces and tote at arms trucks

air bare hands.

A small child scrambled onto an armored car and spit

the driver's face through the visor. In a recent riot in the Ardoyne stronghold of Belfast a 7-year-old boy strayed

behind a barricade with a milkman's delivery basket full

a-bottle Molotov cocktails. He had helped to make them.



Keystone
YOUNG WARRIORS—Irish Catholic youngsters climb wall of Casement Park in Belfast, protesting against British occupation of schools in Ulster.

For many British soldiers the children are more effective than the gunmen.

"I hate the kids most of all," a British Tommy said. "You can't shoot them, can you? But I'd love to beat the bell out of them—and I'd love it even more if I could get my hands on their parents."

Orchids in the grim Belfast slums have known little else but the hatred and suspicion that has simmered between the two religious communities for years.

Children on both sides roam the streets in wild gangs defying everyone—parents, police and priests.

But for every one of the baby-faced rioters, there is a child who is frightened by the orgy of bombing, shooting and rioting.

They are nervous wrecks, afraid even to go into the streets to play. Doctors report many burst into tears when they hear thunder. They think it is a bomb.

Secret Sessions End Ulster Impasse

Catholics and Whitelaw Start Political Talks

Aug. 8 (UPI)—Roman Catholic opposition leaders will talk with the British late last night, a month political boy-

move coincided with birth in Ulster's reign

that 15-year-old John died in a hospital the toll from last bomb blasts in eight dead. He was killed to be killed in of strife.

said that Secretary William Whitelaw held secret meeting with the Social Democratic party, which represents of Ulster's Cath-

meeting was held the second session, law announced that he to London to see Prime Edward Heath, appearing shadowing a possible in the search for

Whitelaw said that he leaders of the Social Democratic Labor party lay on his return from

in a statement that the of suspected guerrilla trial, security ar- continued searches its leaders by the army capture of facilities in areas were the principal discussed.

lement said that the main opposition expressed the very few that interment would follow the sudden comission of "no-go areas" in Catholic districts.

politicians talked, Cath- throughout the province to mark the first anni- of interment without or with marches and demonstrations. Anticipating vi- British Army stepped security precautions.

he first meeting with the leaders, Mr. Whitelaw in Protestant political including former Prime Brian Faulkner and the party leader, the Rev. McIlveen, in an effort to de- marche. Mr. Whitelaw at the release of 47 more

Notes on Chinese-Soviet Relations

Peking Atlas

Draus Attack

Big Trade Increase in 3 Years

HONG KONG, Aug. 8 (NYT)—Chinese-Soviet trade has shown a big increase in the last three years and will reach a value of 240 million rubles (\$380.4 million) this year, according to a Chinese language broadcast from Moscow Radio monitored here.

The broadcast said that aircraft and spare parts were the biggest item in Chinese purchases and, together with turbine generators, trucks, lathers, motor cars, tractors and spare parts for farm machinery, made up 70 percent of what China is obtaining from the USSR.

China bought and took delivery last year of two Soviet-made Iluyshin-62 airliners, and this year was to receive three more. The three planes delivered this year, together with spare parts, could account for a big share of Soviet exports to China in 1972.

The Soviet attack did not emanate new principles, but its publication was taken as a probable indication of a received deadlock in the Chinese-Soviet border talks that have been going on since the clashes between the two Communist states in 1969.

The Chinese commentary was the first major criticism of the Chinese regarding the border issue since the latest round of border talks began on March 20. At that time, the Soviet Communist-party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, indicated publicly that Moscow was making a new effort to resolve differences with Peking. Since then, Moscow has muted its polemics against China.

Actual developments in the border talks, believed to be taking place in the embassy section of Peking, have been kept secret, although occasionally, during the last three years, the Chinese media have reported the lack of any settlement.

The new Chinese geographical "Atlas of the World," issued yesterday, is aimed at fanning hostility between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, educating the population of China in the spirit of hatred for other peoples, particularly neighboring peoples, in the spirit of revising the borders of China with adjacent countries."

From the start, witnesses hotly disagreed on fundamental questions. A physician holding the conventional view of doing

everything to save lives through the use of equipment and drugs was pitted against a psychiatrist pleading that the dying be treated like people, instead of medical pinpricks, and allowed to die at home in peace. The psychiatrist in turn opposed a state legislator's proposal that the right to die and the right to decide who should live or die be codified into law.

Yet there was a common bond among witnesses and senators alike as one after the

Tribune

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	99 L.P.
Belgium	12 B.	Liberia	12 L.P.
Bulgaria	2 O.K.	Madagascar	1 Flor.
Cambodia	3 P.	Netherlands	2 N.K.
China (incl.)	120 Fr.	Norway	2 H.
France	1 21A.	Peru	16 Pts.
Germany	1 21A.	Portugal	1 S.K.
Great Britain	19 Ord.	Sweden	1 20 S.F.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1 20 S.F.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	50 20
Iraq	120 D.	U.S. Military	50 20
Israel	15 L.S.	Yugoslavia	6 S.

Democratic Party Chiefs Give Shriver Unanimous Approval

McGovern Calls Him 'Inspiring'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI)—The Democratic National Committee tonight approved the selection of former Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver as the party's vice-presidential nominee. The approval came in a roll-call vote that was unanimous.

The action ended a week of confusion that followed the removal of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton from the ticket after it was learned that the Missouri senator had been hospitalized on three occasions for psychiatric treatment, including shock therapy.

The vote today on presidential nominee George S. McGovern's choice for his running mate was actually a formality, because Mr. Shriver was the only person nominated for the position. Other possible contenders, in an apparent effort to help unify the badly riven Democratic party, had refused to allow their names to be offered.

Mr. Shriver's name was put forth by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and the nomination was seconded by Senators Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, and Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota.

The vote by the committee and subsequent speeches by Mr. Shriver and Sen. McGovern were planned for the early evening in order to take advantage of prime television time bought by the party in order to give the ticket the best possible campaign seed-off.

Campaign Emphasis

In his address introducing his running mate, Sen. McGovern emphasized the upcoming campaign against President Nixon and made only a passing reference to the problems stemming from the dropping of Sen. Eagleton from the ticket.

He said that Mr. Shriver is a man who "inspires us with his contagious faith that our cause will prevail, and whose years of service bear eloquent witness to the ideals we share and seek for America's future."

The South Dakota senator then devoted the rest of his speech to an attack on the administration's foreign and domestic policies.

He referred to the bombing of the dikes in North Vietnam and pledged to "create public transportation for people instead of destruction."

He promised to "fight to assure a living income to all our people" and said that this could be done without raising the taxes of any family earning "under \$22,000 a year."

Sen. McGovern also sought to counter Republican charges that he was a radical.

"What is right has always been called radical by those with a stake in things that are wrong," he declared.

The American people are smarter than the Nixon strategists," he continued. "They will listen in the fall as they listened in the spring. And we will listen to them."

Sen. McGovern also attacked the Republican fund-raising methods for President Nixon's re-election campaign.

He charged that "the opposition has now collected \$10 million in secret money from the privileged—money which they refuse to disclose to public view..."

The South Dakotan then appealed for funds for his own campaign, telling the nationwide television audience: "Let the opposition collect their \$10 million in secret money but let us find one million ordinary Americans who will contribute \$25 each—a million-member club which will not expect special favors for them."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press
THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—George McGovern and Sargent Shriver.

To Protect Wiretap Data

U.S. Might Drop Prosecution In Leak of Pentagon Papers

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (WP)—

The Nixon administration will accept a long postponement of the Pentagon papers trial—or perhaps even drop the case—rather than disclose the contents of a "foreign intelligence" wiretap that led to a Supreme Court stay of all proceedings.

A Justice Department spokesman said yesterday that the prosecutors will not seek to force Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo to trial this week by revealing which of their 16 attorneys and consultants was overheard in court-authorized electronic surveillance.

The crisis is the Ellsberg-Russo trial is a dramatic example of how a favored law-enforcement tool of the Nixon administration, wiretapping, while purportedly successful in some areas, has backfired in another.

According to Mr. Husken, electronic surveillance has been "the single most effective tool to get at organized criminal activity" in the United States.

The conviction record has been impressive, with wiretap tapes and logs often providing evidence that the government found impossible to obtain otherwise.

Probe Underway

But, in the last month, government wiretapping was also responsible for the dismissal of at least four federal "political" prosecutions. Over a longer period, it has virtually sustained grand jury investigations in the "internal security" area.

If Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo obtain the support of the Supreme Court, which already has outlawed so-called "national security" wiretaps without a search warrant, the revelation of electronic surveillance could kill several other major cases.

A major difference is that wiretaps that produce evidence in narcotics and other such cases are invariably based on a court order.

In political cases, the surveillance was generally used for what the Justice Department calls "intelligence-gathering" purposes and was backed only by the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Vietnamese in Battle Only 17 Miles From Saigon

SAIGON, Aug. 8 (AP)—South Vietnamese infantry battled with enemy forces in rubber plantations only 17 miles east of Saigon today and early field reports said government casualties were heavy.

It was the closest major fighting to the capital since the North Vietnamese launched their offensive more than four months ago.

The fighting started in an area about two miles northeast of the district town of Long Thanh. Government reinforcements were rushed to the town to block an enemy threat to Highway 15, which links Saigon with the resort city of Vung Tau. Sources said the highway remained open.

U.S. and South Vietnamese aircraft were called in to support the government ground forces.

South Vietnamese troops were hit hard by mortars and auto-

matic fire. Thirty to 40 soldiers were killed and at least as many wounded, field reports said. The fighting tapered off at dusk and the wounded were lifted out by helicopter. Enemy casualties had not yet been determined.

Stumbled on Foe

Government

الإيجار

Animal Feed Runs Short**9 Police Injured, 7 Dockers Arrested in British Strike**

SCUNTHORPE, England, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Nine policemen were injured and seven dockers arrested today in a series of scuffles near this industrial town in eastern England.

It was the second straight day of violence arising from Britain's national dock strike, now in its 12th day. Seventeen arrests were made yesterday.

Bricks and other missiles were thrown as police clashed with docker pickets trying to prevent truck drivers from delivering animal feedstuffs to small wharves in the area.

Some of Britain's small ports do not come under the Dock Labor Board, and their workers are not involved in the strike. Their jobs depend on the small ports' staying in business.

Many of these men said they were ready to trade punches with the dockers, who came in cars from nearby communities to plug holes in the strike blockade.

The injured policemen were taken to hospitals. Most had face or back injuries.

A conciliation committee of union and port employer representatives was meeting today to seek firmer job assurances for the striking dock workers. But union spokesman spoke soberly of chances for a quick breakthrough.

Little chance is seen of resolution.

Amin Reports Full Support On Asian Issue

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin said today that he was willing to sacrifice his life to enable Ugandans to control their own economy.

Speaking during a ceremony in which the new Sudaupe ambassador, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Gadir, presented his credentials, Gen. Amin said that his cabinet completely supported his decision to expel all Asians holding British passports, who largely control the nation's private commerce, from Uganda.

He said that to bring Uganda's economy under Ugandan control would be "a very big victory."

To achieve it, the 44-year-old general said, he was willing to sacrifice his life. "I can even be killed. I don't care," he said.

The campaign against British Asians here was "a war of liberation," he declared.

Medals Promised

Gen. Amin said that ministers and members of Uganda's armed forces would be awarded medals "to commemorate the victory over the expulsion of the Israelis and the Asians, who are sabotaging the economy of Uganda."

Uganda broke off diplomatic relations with Israel and expelled all Israeli nationals here at the end of March, alleging that Israel had been engaging in subversive activities and that the Israelis had "ruined the economy."

Gen. Amin is due to make a full policy statement on the expulsion of British Asians after a meeting tomorrow with the British and Indian high commissioners, the Pakistan ambassador and leaders of the Asian community in Uganda.

Kenya Bars Entry

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Kenya said today that it would seal its frontier to bar entry to Asians threatened with expulsion from neighboring Uganda.

The official Kenya News Agency said that Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi told an audience at Nakuru that Kenya did not intend to offer itself as a refuge for Asians ordered out of Uganda.

4-Party Coalition Formed by Dutch; Vote Set in Fall

THE HAGUE, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The three-week-old Dutch cabinet crisis was resolved today with an agreement on forming a four-party coalition government.

After six hours of talks, the three Dutch confessional parties and the Liberals agreed to form a government and hold general elections in late November.

The three confessional parties are the Catholic People's party, the Protestant Christian Historical Union and the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary party. Outgoing premier Barnd Biesheuvel is expected to present his new cabinet to Queen Juliana shortly.

The previous five-party coalition government collapsed on July 17 when two ministers of the Democratic Socialist party resigned over budget cuts for their ministries.

This lost the government its majority in parliament. Four days later, the government tendered its resignation to the queen.

The new government will be a minority government, with the support of 74 of the 150 members of the Dutch lower house.

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"HARRY BOO DOZ NOO!"



BIG DAY—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and wife, Rut, accompany their youngest son, Mathias, to a Bonn high school yesterday, first day of the new term.

Grand Masters Expect Draw**Fischer and Spassky Even As 12th Game Is Adjourned**

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 8 (Reuters).

A strangely hesitant Bobby Fischer and cool, collected Boris Spassky fought evenly through 40 moves tonight until the 12th game of their world chess championship was adjourned.

Fischer, who was grumbling and showing nerves throughout the evening, took more than half an hour to write his 41st move down and seal it in an envelope to be opened tomorrow when the game resumes.

It took him so long that Spassky and a good part of the audience had already left when Fischer finally made up his mind.

Agricultural union officials reflected the fierce rivalry between the champion, still trailing by 4 1/2 to 1 1/2 in the series, and the American challenger.

Elsewhere on the industrial front, hopes of a quick settlement in Britain's building dispute dimmed after union delegates rejected the latest employer offer. The full claim would add about 14 percent to the industry wage bill.

There was better news on progress in general talks the government has been having with business and union leaders.

The fourth round of tripartite discussions, held last night, produced agreement on continuing consultations as a matter of urgency over the next few weeks, regardless of the vacation season.

Administration sources believe that a new climate is being created for practical cooperation between government and the two sides of industry.

Fishcer Defeats Spassky

However, he added, the myth of Fischer's infallibility had been exploded, since the American made a number of "doubtful steps"—although he would not call them blunders.

Fischer, wearing a purple suit, had arrived late as usual. He seemed unusually nervous from the start.

He also left his chair repeatedly to complain angrily about noise from the audience to chief arbiter Lothar Schmid, who signaled for silence a number of times.

Yacht Club Is Bombed, Basque Group Blamed

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 8 (AP).—Terrorists set off a dynamite explosion early today at the swank Lekeitio yacht and fishing club on the Bay of Biscay, police reported. Although much of the two-story structure was left in shambles, it was unoccupied and no casualties were reported, police said.

Civil guards blamed the blast on ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization seeking independence.

The club, in the resort of Lekeitio about 40 miles from

Senate Panel Holds Hearings On Ethics of Prolonging Life

(Continued from Page 1)
physically retarded individuals in institutions.

These hearings, Sen. Church emphasized, are not for the purpose of "floating trial balloons on proposals for governmental action." They are rather to gain a "greater public understanding of the issues before we can even begin to think about changes in public policy."

Yet five state legislatures—Florida, Wisconsin, Utah, Hawaii and Montana—according to Dr. Sackett, already have debated the advisability of legalizing death. Dr. Sackett, repeatedly but unsuccessfully has introduced a bill that would allow a person to sign a legal document asking to be allowed to die under certain circumstances. Such a measure, the sponsor reasons, would tend to relieve the physician's possible liability in cases where active treatment is stopped.

Dr. Sackett estimates that 75 percent of today's physicians already practice death with dignity.

An air-and-sea search was launched, but 12 hours later there was no sign of the others aboard the 21-foot yacht Snorri. Mr. Macé's wife Monique, 31, their two children, aged 7 and 8, and 18-year-old Alain Macré,

staff Decision

It would allow a close relative to make the life or death decision when the patient is mentally incompetent. When such a patient has no relatives or guardian, Dr. Sackett would permit three members of the staff of any recognized hospital to say that an individual's life should not be prolonged by what he called "heroic methods."

This last proposal was strongly contested by Sen.

89% Die in Institutions

Eighty percent of all Americans now die in institutions. "The worst place to die is a large teaching hospital," Dr. Kuhler-Ross said. If physicians cannot learn from the dying, she explained, the patients cease to be medically interesting and are shunted off to the custodial care of students.

Death at home, the psychiatrist reasons, helps the family as well as the patient to better get through what she calls the five stages of dying: denial, anger, bargaining with God, depression and final acceptance.

Staff Decision

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This last proposal was strongly contested by Sen.

The 12th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Moves in the twelfth game of the world chess championship between Soviet title-holder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer.

FISCHER SPASSKY

(White) (Black)

1. P-QB4 P-K3

2. Kt-KB3 P-Q4

3. P-Q4 Kt-KB3

4. Kt-B3 B-K2

5. B-K5 P-KR3

6. E4-O-O Q-O

7. P-K3 Q-Kt-Q2

Time: Fischer 12 minutes, Spassky 1 minute.

8. R-B1 P-B3

9. B-Q3 P-BP

10. BxP Q-Kt4

11. R-Q3 P-R3

12. P-H4 P-BP

13. Kt-Kf7 Q-R4(Ch)

14. Kt-Q3

Time: Fischer 49 minutes, Spassky 11 minutes.

15. O-O P-B3

16. Kt-KP P-Kt2

17. R-QB3 P-Q4

18. Kt-KL3 Q-Q1

Time: Fischer 63 minutes, Spassky 23 minutes.

19. E4-P P-Kt1

20. E-K1 Q-Kt1

21. Kt-B6 Kt-Kt(B3)

22. BxP QR-B1

23. Kt-R4 R(Kt1)-Q1

24. B-B3 P-B3

Time: Fischer 90 minutes, Spassky 73 minutes.

25. R-K4 P-Q4

26. Kt-B2 R-B1

27. B-K3 Q-K3

28. P-R3 Q-Kt4

29. B-K2 Q-E3

30. B-K4 Q-K4

31. P-K12 K-K2

Time: Fischer 100 minutes, Spassky 103 minutes.

32. B-K2 Q-K4

33. R-B6 R-B3

34. E-Q3 K-B4

35. Q-E3 R-B1

Time: Fischer 125 minutes, Spassky 103 minutes.

36. RtxKt R-Kt

37. R-B1 R-B7

38. B-QB4 Q-Q7

39. B-B1 R-K5

40. B-B7 R-Q2

Time: Fischer 145 minutes, Spassky 145 minutes.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Messmer Shrugs Off Idea He Is Lukewarm to Europe

(Continued from Page 1)
of the European community.

In his first major television appearance since taking over from Jacques Chaban-Delmas last month, Mr. Messner noted that progress had been made on European construction since the Common Market was born 15 years ago and said he hoped more progress would be made in the years to come.

But he made it clear in an interview that he saw his role as one of carrying out the will of President Georges Pompidou.

"The action of the prime minister falls naturally within the framework of the general guidelines defined by the president. I am no magician. I have no magic wand," the strongly Gaullist prime minister said.

He also stated that France's recent governmental shakeup did not signify any change in its political makeup.

Virtually the entire half-hour interview was devoted to domestic matters—where he had no new policies to announce—but finally he was asked if he was a staunch Gaullist meant being lukewarm toward European construction.

Without dwelling on the issue, he replied: "The construction of Europe... has made some progress over the past 15 years and will, I hope, make still more in the years to come."

Italian Airline Pilots Plan Surprise Strikes

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP).—Unions representing the majority of Italian pilots drafted detailed plans today for intermittent strikes totaling 60 hours at the peak of Italy's tourist season.

They said they would give the airlines no advance notice.

Pilots could go on strike any time tonight or tomorrow, the unions said. One source said the first walkout was expected to last several hours early tomorrow.

Bonn-Romania Talks

BONN, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Romanian and West German government negotiators will open talks here Aug. 28 on expanding trade between both countries during the next year.

NATO Allies Seek Soviet Troop Bid

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Officials of 14 NATO nations met today in an effort to open a dialogue with the Soviet Union on mutual East-West troop reductions, a NATO spokesman said.

"We're looking for a way to get these talks off the ground following the failure of the Maniob Brusilia mission," one NATO official said.

Mr. Brodo is former

ignores Budget

s' Health Laws Called se-of-the-Month Club'

By Stuart Auerbach

Aug. 8 (WP).—Then they demanded its after President's program to amnesia, which lacks, congressional program is, which most Greeks, people have

characterized this as a "do-nothing Congress," the volume of health legislation it has passed let one federal health official to call it "the disease-of-the-month club on Capitol Hill."

In the same Congress, a House-Senate conference committee last week appropriated almost \$1 billion more for health than Mr. Nixon requested—driving the threat of a presidential veto.

This spate of health legislation—authorizing more money, upgrading the status of agencies and creating new administrations—has pleased supporters of the disease-by-disease approach toward solving the nation's health problems. It has, however, upset administration officials, who maintain that the new legislation has both added more money than budgetary constraints will allow and clogged the bureaucracy of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"That's why we are constituted," said Dr. Merlin E. Duval, HEW's assistant secretary for health and science.

Wasted Funding

"It's great to have champions," he continued, "but if it doesn't do us any good, all they do is give us more money that we cannot spend because it's not in the [HEW] budget."

This is the percentage of bureaucracy. This is the part of big government that ought to be licked."

Chairman Paul Rogers, D. Fla., of the House Health subcommittee, however, said that Congress is forced to pass specific laws because the Nixon administration is ignoring health problems that affect millions.

"We have had to take the initiative," Rep. Rogers said, "because we have not been satisfied with the way health programs have been administered. We have had to be specific in order to get things done. It is unbelievable how little is being done on diseases that really affect people."

And so, even in this one little area of government, it boils down to the classic confrontation between Congress and the executive: who shall set the priorities?

Reaching to Pressure

Congress, Dr. Duval said, imposes programs in response to pressures from groups because it is the only thing it can do—and the only way committee chairmen can gain recognition.

Since last November, Congress has set up special programs to fight cancer and sickle cell anemia, and added digestive diseases to the name of an institute at the National Institutes of Health. In conference and sure to be passed soon are the special heart disease legislation and a communicable-disease bill covering tuberculosis, measles and venereal diseases.

The House also passed bills to aid the health of the aging and to set up a Cooley's anemia program. In the works are bills to set up a national commission on multiple sclerosis, a national institute of diabetes, and to upgrade the fight against mental illness.

Besides the bills attacking specific diseases, Congress has also passed sweeping health manpower legislation, ordered HEW not to disband its system of public health service hospitals and approved the White House's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse.

Airlines Sharply Reduce e Pollutants From Jets

By Jim Landers

FON, Aug. 8 (WP).—U.S. airlines have cut the visible pollution into the air from these and, federal officials engines on these virtually smokeless of the year.

Since a 1970 with the federal government, airlines agreed to curb emissions from their 1,700 Boeing 737 and Douglas DC-9 jetliners of this year.

of these jets fly in Washington National today and are the many users, according to Federal Aviation Adminis-

Burns Barn; Horses Die

JILLE, Ill., Aug. 8 (UPI).—Horror said today that boy has admitted

at a barn on the Fairmont race track, in which at least seven were killed.

The youth was caught tampering to set fire to other barn about two hours ago.

The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

GDDY
PERFUMES
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United Press International
Soviet Health Minister Boris Petrovsky (right) and Dr. Michael DeBakey yesterday.

Russian Minister Sees Development of Artificial Heart

HOUSTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—

Soviet Minister of Health Boris Petrovsky said here yesterday that his country is working parallel to the United States on development of an artificial heart.

Dr. Petrovsky made the statement while touring heart research

facilities at Baylor College of Medicine with heart surgeon Michael DeBakey, who is president of the medical school.

"I think that in a short while we'll have the possibility, together with Dr. DeBakey, for the heart to be exchanged (for an artificial one)... to lengthen the life of a

human being," Dr. Petrovsky said.

Dr. Petrovsky is on a tour of U.S. medical centers at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson, in keeping with the U.S.-Russian agreement on health cooperation signed when President Nixon was in Moscow.

GOP Assails McGovern on Economics

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—President Nixon's campaign manager yesterday attacked what he called "startling discrepancies" between the current state of the American economy and Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern's view of it.

Clark M. MacGregor said the McGovern white paper on the economy, a document issued Sunday, was part of the Democrat's "politics of desperation" and a "personal attack on the President instead of a debate on the issues."

"It is a clear indication," Mr. MacGregor said, "that Sen. McGovern's campaign has already deteriorated into an exercise in name-calling."

In his white paper, Sen. McGovern said that Congress has set up special programs to fight cancer and sickle cell anemia, and added digestive diseases to the name of an institute at the National Institutes of Health. In conference and sure to be passed soon are the special heart disease legislation and a communicable-disease bill covering tuberculosis, measles and venereal diseases.

The House also passed bills to aid the health of the aging and to set up a Cooley's anemia program. In the works are bills to set up a national commission on multiple sclerosis, a national institute of diabetes, and to upgrade the fight against mental illness.

Besides the bills attacking specific diseases, Congress has also passed sweeping health manpower legislation, ordered HEW not to disband its system of public health service hospitals and approved the White House's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse.

Different Prices

For example, the Democratic standard bearer pointed out that food prices have been increasing by 4 percent a year while Mr. MacGregor replied that the annual rate of inflation—the amount prices increase each year—has now dropped to 2.7 percent. It was 6 percent when Mr. Nixon took office.

Mr. MacGregor said that more Americans are employed than ever before, and that the unemployment rate has decreased slightly. Sen. McGovern, for his part, stressed the heavy unemployment rate—up from 3.5 percent when Mr. Nixon became President to 5.5 percent last month. Mr. MacGregor blamed the winding down of the Vietnam war for the high unemployment rate.

Mr. MacGregor—director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President—pledged that President Nixon, if re-elected, would not ask for any tax increases "in the foreseeable future"—for the next two years.

The Republicans would balance the budget, he said, though "printing" Great Society programs inherited from former President Lyndon B. Johnson, programs that are "heavy on bureaucracy and light on services to the people." Mr. MacGregor said that tax collections on the increased gross national product would also help balance the budget.

He challenged Sen. McGovern to reveal his tax program in light of a speech last month by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, the former Democratic vice-presidential nominee, who said additional revenue would be needed to start Sen. McGovern's domestic policies. Mr. MacGregor said this was "plainly and simply... a call for higher taxes."

The burner cans eliminate a fourth of all pollutants, visible and invisible, emitted by the engines, and they cut visible particulates alone—smoke—by about 70 percent.

The burner cans are combustion chambers," according to Robert Zaiman, a spokesman for Pratt & Whitney, in Hartford, Conn. "They provide a leaner fuel mixture, reducing the fuel-rich pockets that cause the smoke."

The burner cans are being installed on the Pratt & Whitney JT-8D engines, which were identified by a Health, Education and Welfare Department study in the late 1960s as the major air polluters among all jetliners.

The burner cans are being installed on the Pratt & Whitney engines during routine maintenance at a cost of about \$10,000 for each engine.

Publisher Rejects Agency Critique

Book on Asian Dope-Running To Appear Over CIA Protests

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—

The Central Intelligence Agency has sent the Harper & Row publishing firm a detailed critique of a book the firm is about to publish, saying the work will do a "disservice" to the fight against narcotics traffic in Southeast Asia.

The New York publishing house, however, has decided to go ahead with publication of "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," a book by Alfred W. McCoy, 26, a Yale graduate student. The firm informed the CIA that "it is our sincere opinion that Mr. McCoy's scholarship remains unshaken and we do not see any reason for making changes in the text."

The book is highly critical of the CIA's efforts to suppress opium production and smuggling in Southeast Asia.

On July 5, CIA legal counsel Lawrence F. Houston wrote to Harper & Row, asking "to see the text" of the book. "In the light of the pernicious nature of the drug traffic, allegations concerning involvement of the U.S. government therein or the participation of American citizens should be made only if based on hard evidence," Mr. Houston wrote, adding: "This, of course, in no way affects the right of a publisher to decide what to publish."

Mr. McCoy protested in a letter to E. Brooks Thomas, the firm's vice-president and general counsel, that "submitting the manuscript to the CIA for prior review is to agree to take the first step toward abandoning the [Constitution's] First Amendment protection against prior censorship."

In a July 18 letter Mr. Thomas replied: "We want very much to publish [the book]. But we want even more to live up to the traditions and responsibilities of great publishing house as we see them. If we are forced to make a choice between the two, there can be no doubt what that choice must be."

Mr. McCoy, under "strong protest," agreed to give the CIA an advance copy of his book. He did so, he said yesterday, "for pragmatic reasons," partly because of the firm's decision not to publish the work if it were not first reviewed by the CIA.

A CIA agent hand-delivered the agency's formal critique of the book in a letter dated July 28. The letter asserted that Mr. McCoy "appears to have ignored available information which might contradict" his thesis.

"Mr. McCoy's charges against the CIA, both directly and by innuendo, have been repeated by editorial writers throughout the nation and could create an accepted myth that the CIA has never been involved in the drug traffic and is actively engaged in fighting against it. We believe that the effect of Mr. McCoy's book is to do a disservice to this fight and to dishearten the many sincere people in CIA who are at least as concerned about this menace as Mr. McCoy."

In his book, Mr. McCoy argues

that "American diplomats and secret agents have been involved in the narcotics traffic at three levels"—covertly complicit by allying with groups engaged in drug trafficking, abetting trafficking by covering up for Southeast Asian traffickers, and active engagement "in the transport of opium and heroin."

Sources Listed

Mr. McCoy said that Air America—"which is really a CIA charter airline"—has been actively involved in the transport of opium products out of Laos. His sources, he said, include former Laotian Chief of Staff Ouane Rattikone; the Laotian Air Force commander, Gen. Thao Ma, a U.S. AID officer in Laos, and Mr. McCoy's interviews with officials in Laotian villages.

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House Committee Votes to Curb Courts on Busing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—

A bill that would impose strict limits on the ability of federal courts to order busing in school desegregation cases was approved, 21 to 16, by the House Education and Labor Committee today.

The bill would prohibit cross-

district busing of elementary-school pupils and permit it at higher grades only under strict limitations. Courts would have to try all other desegregation methods before turning to busing.

The House Rules Committee,

which controls the flow of legislation to the House floor, already has approved a constitutional amendment that would outlaw busing. The committee is scheduled to vote Thursday to clear another anti-busing bill for a House vote. That bill, requested by President Nixon last March, would prevent federal courts from issuing new busing orders until June 30.

It is designed to freeze the busing situation in order to give Congress time to pass permanent desegregation guidelines for the courts to follow.

U.S. Ford Is Recalling 157,467 Vehicles

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. announced today that it is recalling its entire production of 1972-model full-size Ford station wagons for possible modification of jack slots in the bumpers. The recall will involve

157,467 vehicles.

Ford said that in approximately 30 percent of the cars, a support bracket is partially blocking the slot through which the jack is supposed to be inserted.

The problem could make jacking impossible or dangerous, the company said. Dealers will inspect the cars and if they find blockage, the jack insertion hole will be bored out.

A Ford spokesman said the possible defect was discovered during a routine production check. He said the company has received no customer complaints about the problem.

Bangladesh Requests Membership in UN

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Bangladesh has applied for membership in the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Abdus Samad said today in Dacca.

Mr. Samad said that the application was cabled today to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim following a cabinet decision.

Mr. Samad said that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has approved the cabinet decision. The prime minister is in London recovering after an operation for the removal of a gall bladder stone and his appendix.

Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general, says the U.S. people would end the war in Indochina if they knew what has been done with bombs and technology to North Vietnam.

Mr. Clark, in North Vietnam to investigate alleged U.S. bombings of dams and dikes, made the remark yesterday in an interview in Hanoi with Swedish television.

"If the American people knew what we have done with bombs and technology against life, against children, women and men, they would end the war, the bombings and withdraw our troops and never again try to solve problems with violence," Mr. Clark said.

Mr. Clark said that the

union's 1,800 delegates showed their approval of the union leadership's endorsement of Sen. McGovern, unanimously authorized a \$25,000 contribution and bonded loyally when the union secretary-treasurer, Patrick E. Gorman, reminded them of AFL-CIO President George Meany's decision to withhold support from Sen. McGovern.

Some Curbs on Ammunition Sales Lifted

Senate Votes to Ease Gun Control

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—

The Senate voted today to repeal existing controls over the sale of rimfire ammunition used in both sporting rifles and cheap handguns.

If approved later by the House, it would mark the second easing of ammunition restrictions since the gun control law was enacted four years ago.

The move to free controls came on a vote of 71 to 21 as the Senate continued debate on a bill designed to halt the manufacture and sale of snub-nosed,

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, August 9, 1972 *

Racism in Uganda—And Britain

The British, their plate already piled with troubles from striking dockworkers and battling Irishmen, have been presented with another problem by Uganda. It is a not unfamiliar one, and for that very reason it has already created domestic difficulties in the more or less United Kingdom. Uganda has added itself to those other former British colonies which are expelling Indians and Pakistanis.

Behind the original empire-builders in East Africa came not only the younger sons of song and legend, the planters, soldiers and administrators, but men and women from the Indian subcontinent. They were mostly small traders and clerks, but some were professionals, lawyers and doctors. This, at one time, seemed an admirable example of imperial cross-pollination, but in the colonial hierarchy, the Indians and Pakistanis came to represent a level subordinate to the white rulers and, by its more immediate contact with the ruled blacks, a more abrasive aspect of the colonial way of life. The white governor might be a remote figure in elaborate uniforms, who lived in the capital and made occasional progresses through the land. The Indian or Pakistani lived in the villages, sold goods—and demanded payment. It is the same situation that sparked anti-Semitism in the American ghetto, made the Chinese unpopular in Indonesia and caused the Sikhs to be mobbed in Burma when the Japanese came in. Mingled with the intense black nationalism of the new states in Africa, it has led to many troubles for the Indians and Pakistanis uprooted from Africa.

Uganda accuses the Asians of "economic sabotage"; Britain knows that those Asians would create economic, social and political problems if transported to British soil. But racism is at the root of it all—the assumption that someone of alien appearance and alien manners presents a threat to either established ways or to the hopes of creating indigenous new ways. It is not only a legacy of imperialism or a function of capitalism—it goes back much farther to the primitive man who clung to his own tribe as his only support in a demanding world.

These people had British passports. Many of them preferred to go to Britain, rather than the homelands of their ancestors, several generations back, and created a color problem in a Britain that had been proud of its traditional hospitality to all the races of the empire—so long as that hospitality consisted of providing schooling and ceremonial or touristic visits.

So the British, under pressure from Enoch Powell and his followers, split their passports into classes. Those who obtained their passports in East Africa, and are Asian in origin, cannot automatically come to Britain to settle; the British authorities are working out a kind of quota system to regulate and diminish the flow of Asians into the British Isles. This was embarrassing, since it formally acknowledged that British citizenship was not a single status covering all those who held the little blue book containing Her Majesty's protection. With the new pressures created by Uganda, it promises to be more than embarrassing for the British and acutely uncomfortable for the Indians and Pakistanis uprooted from Africa.

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The Emerging Mideast Prospect

President Sadat's announcement on July 18 that certain Soviet military men were leaving Egypt began a process of regional and great-power adjustment whose end is not yet in sight. The withdrawal seems already to have gone further, if not faster, than Mr. Sadat first let on. Reportedly, not only advisers with Egyptian units and Soviet participants in Egypt's air defense are homeward bound but also some of the forces, such as airplanes doing Mediterranean reconnaissance, serving strictly Soviet strategic interests. In 1970, the Nixon administration had professed a desire to "expel the Soviet military presence, not so much the advisers, but the combat pilots and the combat personnel." Many observers, ourselves included, thought that was an unrealistic goal but some part of it is being realized now.

The administration has reason to be deeply gratified, and not merely because Soviet influence is falling in a critical region—on election eve, at that. The danger of a great-power confrontation, in the one part of the world where such was most readily conceivable, has been sharply diminished. The need and rationale for contributing to the most costly and perilous of all local arms races have shrunk. The risk of a local war—the only seriously local war imaginable these days—has similarly diminished, unless one takes the view (we do not) that Egypt has lost not only its military credibility but its political sense as well.

The White House, evidently determined not to jostle its overall relationship with Moscow, is neither chortling over the Kremlin's discomfiture nor seeking to move into Cairo on Moscow's heels nor trying to claim responsibility for what has come to pass. This is good big-power diplomacy. It is also an attitude appropriate to the known facts. For it is Egyptian national pride and Israeli firmness which may deserve the largest shares of credit for the Soviet retreatment. Of itself, American policy could hardly have done the job. But no matter how much credit is claimed by or is due to the United States, the more one thinks of the significance of the turn the larger it looms.

* * *

Nor is much effective help liable to come from Cairo's fellow Arabs. Jordan, Yemen, Sudan and Algeria, among others, are pursuing their own separate interests in Washington. Just the other day, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal rejected Egyptian pleas for an Arab campaign against American oil interests, saying that a boycott would "impair the economies of the Arab countries." It is hard to take Egypt's newly announced plan to merge with Libya as much more than an Arab cultural indulgence. The chief policy option now open to Mr. Sadat would appear to be to focus on internal development, of which he spoke fervently in his recent National Day speech. But his chief political requirement would appear to be simply to keep on his feet.

With the Soviet presence diminishing, with American arms and credits still flowing, with its military superiority seemingly beyond challenge and its main enemy in disarray, Israel feels itself to be in a position where it can hold the Sinaï indefinitely and meanwhile insist that Egypt negotiate on its terms. The Israelis believe that their policy of holding on tight has been rewarded and must be continued. One surmises that if Egypt keeps refusing to negotiate—either directly or indirectly, either for a partial settlement or a full settlement—then that is perfectly all right with Israel. It has a cease-fire and military superiority and no early or likely threat of facing either military pressure from its enemies or political pressure from its friends. It has the occupied territories, in which it is slowly and carefully planting new settlements. Tel Aviv's apparent hope is that the world will tire of the Arab-Israeli question and will come to accept the occupation as more or less permanent and normal and conducive to stability if not peace.

By peace, Egypt means getting all its territory back and signing a document which it would call a "peace agreement" with Israel. By peace, Israel means inducing Egypt to relinquish selected parts of Sinaï and drawing Egypt into a relationship of contacts and mutual benefits. Neither kind of peace seems near in the Middle East. But war does not seem near, either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1897

MADRID.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, has been assassinated by an anarchist. His assailant fired three shots from a revolver. Senor Canovas died an hour later. His last words were "Long live Spain!" The attack on Senor Canovas was made in the presence of his wife. The premier was shot in the forehead and chest and fell at his wife's feet. Senor Cos Garon, Minister of the Interior, has been entrusted with the premiership ad interim.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1922

PARIS.—The latest official report on the effect of Prohibition in New York shows that thus far this year, deaths due to alcoholism are more than 80 percent greater than in the same period in 1920 and about 27 percent greater than in the like period in 1921. At the same time it is stated that men are now beginning to turn from "hooch," the false concocted liquid fire, to beer and ale, the alcoholic content of which is only about 5 percent.

Courts May Act

Third, there is the related court action by the Ripon Society, which forced the Republican party to discard its unrepresentative system of awarding six bonus delegates to Republican states regardless of size.

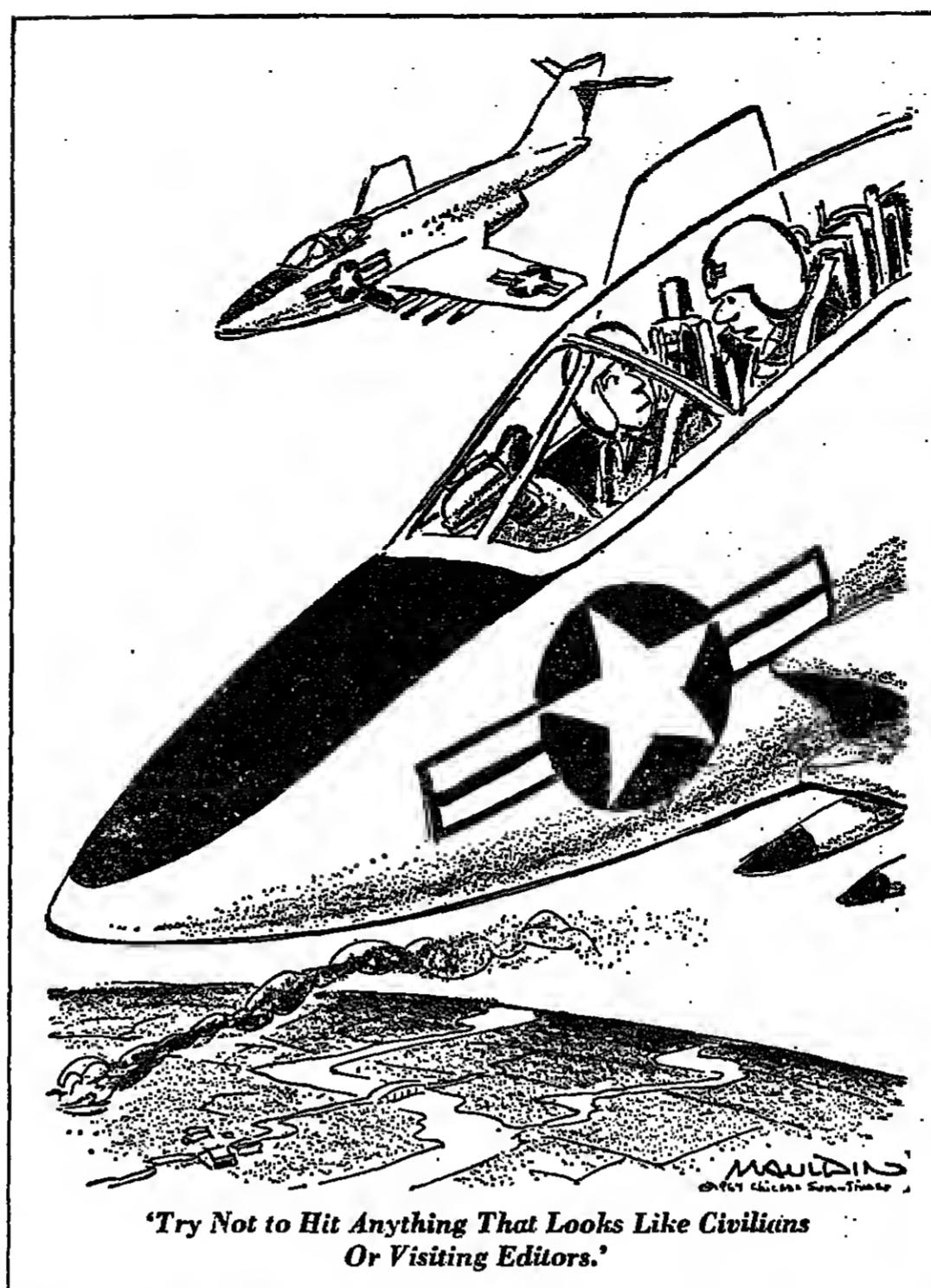
This action, won by the Ripon Society at the district court level and now under appeal, raises the distinct possibility that the courts may require the 1976 Republican convention to open its ranks even if the party has decided otherwise.

Fourth, there is the proposed changes in ratification of President Nixon's declaration that the party of the open door.

If the door is opened wide enough, however, Mr. Agnew may well be trampled in the rush. This is one of the political realities behind the reform movement, even though Sen. Percy says that the reformers are not saying that about stopping Mr. Agnew. If the reformers succeed, they may stop him without talking about it at all.

Some of the party's ultra-

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"Try Not to Hit Anything That Looks Like Civilians Or Visiting Editors."

As the Election Approaches

Nixon and Viet Nam

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—Private talks between the United States and North Vietnam are likely to proceed in slow motion through much of the American presidential election campaign, according to current U.S. assessments.

Not until September, perhaps early October, do even the optimists among U.S. strategists expect Hanoi to make a firm decision on whether to seek or spurn a bargain with the Nixon administration on American disengagement from the war. Administration officials make no pretense of knowing what this decision will be.

In the meantime, it is anticipated presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho will proceed with periodic talks in secret.

"This will go down to the wire" toward the November elections before the outcome is clear, one administration source forecast. Hanoi's leadership is said to be in a "holding pattern" until it can judge the results of new Communist offensives expected to be launched in South Vietnam this month and observe what impact that has on President Nixon's ability to maintain his war objectives in the cross fire of the election campaign.

Skeptics at many levels inside the Nixon administration privately dispute even this assessment as unwarranted optimism. Other skeptics—outside the administration—label the optimistic calculation as politically motivated. Such critics charge that the Nixon administration is once again exploiting the mystery of secret negotiations to fend off attempts to end American involvement in the war, this time with Mr. Nixon's plea that Congress must not force his negotiating hand in the "three months left before the election," when the chance for a negotiated settlement "is better now than it has ever been."

Missing Substance

In Senate debate last week on imposing a four-month time limit on all Indochina war funds if American prisoners are released, the Kissinger-Tho talks were cited by administration supporters as evidence of prospects for successful negotiations. But they did not disclose any substance of the talks.

The administration lost the argument in the Senate, but has high hopes for making its case in the House, where it repeatedly has stood off war critics by raising negotiating prospects.

Official secrecy still surrounds the latest sequence of Kissinger-Tho talks, on July 19 and Aug. 1. Administration sources report that the qualified hope being placed on them by the White House seems to believe London might very more swiftly to a "European" concept of defense.

France and NATO

France

Many difficult problems are involved. Could Franco-British nuclear cooperation be strengthened with full U.S. blessing and equal access of France to secrets and material now available only to Britain? And how could this be done, in, with or alongside NATO unless France's in-and-out relationship with the alliance is redefined?

How

could an evolving "European" force be adjusted to the restrictions of the recent SALT pact between Washington and Moscow that limits not only U.S. and Soviet but NATO and Warsaw Pact atomic weapons systems, even if the latter limitation refers only to the Soviet Union?

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At the Vatican—before and after.

Vatican Lets Tourists Cover Up With Plastic Raincoats for Visits

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 8 (UPI)—Persons who were considered by the Vatican to be immodestly dressed were allowed to enter St. Peter's Basilica today, but only if they agreed to wear plastic raincoats issued by attendants.

The move ended a ban imposed one year ago on men and women wearing scanty garb.

By noon, Vatican sources said, about 500 persons, most of them women, had agreed to don the raincoats in order to visit the basilica. The Vatican sources also said that persons borrowing the raincoats were asked to donate cash for upkeep and maintenance of St. Peter's. They said that donations averaged 26 cents.

The plastic garments looked somewhat like ponchos, covering the shoulders and falling to knee length for persons of average height.

Anyone dressed in mini-skirts, shorts, see-through blouses, low-cut sweaters or shirt-pants combinations, which left the midriff bare, was considered to be immodestly dressed.

Anyone arguing with the rules was ordered away by male ushers.

Some exceptions were made—women could wrap jackets around their bare shoulders or let down their hemlines. Most visitors accepted the ushers' ruling. Others did not. Vatican sources said that at least one fight erupted on the steps of St. Peter's and there were several shouting matches.

Obituaries

M. E. Ricketts, 91, Chairman Of London Music Publisher

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UPI)—The death of M.E. Ricketts, 91, chairman of the giant music publishing firm of Chappell's, was announced today. He had been at his desk fairly regularly until a few months ago.

Mr. Ricketts was an imaginative businessman who made a fortune in his thirties, retired and then returned to work at the request of two friends, Max and Louis Dreyfus, who had acquired the Chappell's catalogue.

All three lived to great ages. Max Dreyfus was over 90 when he died. Louis just under it. This gave the firm a rare continuity under the same management since all were active until shortly before their deaths.

Mr. Ricketts loved to tell how, in 1901, shortly after he founded the Gramophone Co. of Great Britain, he bought an advertising idea from an artist for £25 when the phonograph company for which it was painted turned it down. It was a white dog listening to "his master's voice" emerging from the horn of a phonograph.

Characteristically, Mr. Ricketts asked the artist to wait and sold the reproduction rights to the painting to a department store for £5, thus getting one of the world's great trademarks for nothing.

Lord Nelson

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Lord Nelson, 78, seventh earl and great-great-grandnephew of the Napoleonic War hero, died at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, it was announced here today.

Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson had been in a hospital for six weeks with a heart disease. He was the second son of the fifth earl, who died in 1951, and succeeded his brother in 1957.

Until 1947, the earls of Nelson enjoyed a £5,000-a-year pension, because of their famous ancestor's naval feats. That year, the Labor government stopped the annuities and Lord Nelson moved to Las Palmas to avoid inheritance taxes.

Lord Nelson died a bachelor. The earldom passes to his brother, George Nelson, a retired 57-year-old accountant who lives at Swansea, Wales.

Ray Brennan

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (UPI)—Ray Brennan, 64, veteran reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times, died of cancer Sunday night.

In a 45-year career, he broke the story of desperado John Dillinger's escape from jail, was sued for \$3 million over a book he co-authored with gangland character Roger Touhy and was indicted—but never tried—for posing as a federal agent to obtain a transcript of a Chicago police captain's testimony before a congressional committee. Mr. Brennan's revelations then—in 1950—contributed to the defeat of the Democratic state ticket.

In his last three bouts, Mr. Machen was knocked out in the 10th round by an up-and-coming Joe Fraiser in November, 1968, and lost two more fights early in 1967 before retiring with a lifetime won-lost-drawn record of 50-11-3.

Mr. Machen, a native of Redding, Calif., had been working as a longshoreman since quitting the ring. Authorities said they didn't know the whereabouts of his wife and three children.

Israeli Arabs Denied Return To Old Homes

Christians Barred From Border Villages

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (UPI)—About 500 Christian Arabs staged a sit-in at a church in the Lebanese border town of Berem today, demanding government permission to return there to live, witnesses said. Premier Golda Meir said return was impossible.

The Maronite church, where the demonstrators held their protest is the only building in Berem still completely intact. Most of the buildings have been demolished or at least partially destroyed.

At about the same time as the demonstration, Greek Catholic Archbishop Joseph Raya met with Mrs. Meir in her Jerusalem office in an attempt to get permission for the Christian Arabs to return to Berem and neighboring Ikrat.

The Arabs had been evicted from both villages in the green hills of northern Israel during the 1948 war. The government has barred their return on grounds of security, and the former residents have been agitating recently for permission to return. They now live in Gailiee.

"The premier once more clarified that the government was prepared to do all it could to rehabilitate the former residents of Berem and Ikrat, but return to their villages was impossible," the government press office said in a statement following Mrs. Meir's meeting with the archbishop.

"I was very, very disappointed—I cried," Archbishop Raya said after his meeting with Mrs. Meir.

The sit-in at Berem followed

Libya Sets Terms to Halt Aid to IRA

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (UPI)—Libya will end its aid to Irish revolutionaries if Britain holds a referendum on the future of Northern Ireland, a Libyan Foreign Ministry statement said today.

In a dispatch from Tripoli, the Middle East News Agency quoted the statement as saying: "With the holding of a referendum, Libya would end its aid to the Irish people."

"The responsibility will be theirs. If the people vote with Britain, Libya would not like to be more Irish than the Irish themselves."

Libyan head of state Muammar Qadhafi declared last June that Libya was supplying weapons to the Irish Republican Army.

by 24 hours a demonstration in the village by about 100 Christian Arabs who tried to move furniture into four buildings. The Israel Land Authority, which owns the property, complained to police who arrested 20 of the demonstrators for trespassing. Several police were wounded slightly.

Mrs. Meir told Archbishop Raya the former residents were given the choice of living in government buildings, grants or permits to build their own homes, the press office statement said.

4 Warehouses Burn

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 8 (Reuters)—Fire swept through four warehouses in this port city today, destroying some 30,000 bales of jute and cotton, police reported. The blaze was believed to have been started by lightning.

He said computers had been

Earth, Venus Play Ping-Pong With a Planetoid Called Toro

By George Gelze

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 8—A planetoid called Toro is being batted back and forth like a ping pong ball between Earth and Venus, making it, in a sense, a moon of the two planets, University of California scientists here have discovered.

Sample Period

The computers calculated a period of 1,220 years, from AD 1580 to AD 2800, as a sample period to show how Toro is tossed back and forth between Venus and Earth.

"In the few centuries immediately prior to 1580, Toro was locked in on Venus," Prof. Arthenius said.

"From 1580 to 2200, it has been and will be locked in on Earth."

"Then the governing planet will become Venus again in 2200, the earth again in 2350, Venus again in 2600," he said.

"Calculations have not been extended before 1580 or after 2800."

Toro was discovered in 1948 by astronomer C.A. Wirtzman, who described it as "an object with extraordinary motion."

Prof. Arthenius and a colleague suggested that originally the earth had had several moons, as Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus do, but that they were swept up by the existing moon.

Toro appears to be one of the original moons that escaped the pull of the present moon.

(© Los Angeles Times)

Israelis Accused

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (UPI)—For the second consecutive day Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace today, the Palestine News Agency said. Two Israeli aircraft at 8:45 a.m. (0545 GMT) bombed off today from Goldstone Radio Observatory in the Mojave Desert.

Toro's orbit is vast and elliptical, reaching out beyond the solar orbit of Mars but not affected noticeably by the gravitational pull of that planet, Prof. Arthenius said yesterday.

He said computers had been

the spell of youth

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PARIS ENTERTAINMENT**Obraztsov's Marionettes
In a Music Hall Revue**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 8 (IHT).—Introducing Sergei Obraztsov's marionette spectacle at the Olympia, Bruno Coquatrix, the music hall's impresario, remarked with a grin that he often whistled that all of his performers were marionettes. He was echoing Gordon Craig, who believed that the salvation of the stage would take place only when the super-marionette replaced the human actor.

The Obraztsov troupe has played all over the world and includes 50 operators and an orchestra of 20. It has been

Burlesque

The standard music hall program, performed by these wooden figures of miniature size and unexpected versatility, becomes an amusing burlesque.

It contains comic skits, tableaux and ensemble numbers. The Tango and gypsy choruses are executed with enormous zest. There are a Latin American trio, a haughty prima with her nervous accompanist at the keyboard, a quaint sequence of an old-fashioned light opera, a circus ring and the avant-garde. It is pleasing entertainment for a summer night.

Obraztsov—as seems to be the case with all who attain directorial eminence in the Russian theater—has had a thorough training in the arts. He studied painting at the Beaux-Arts school of Moscow, voice at the musical studio of the Moscow Art Theater, and acting under the tutelage of Xenia Kotlobau. He subsequently appeared on both the operetta and comedy stage.

In 1931, he founded his marionette company at the Artistic Education Center for Children in Moscow. At that

IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new movies:

"La Salamandre" (The Salamander), a Swiss film directed by Alain Tanner, with screenplay (French with English subtitles) by Mr. Tanner, evokes the early 1960s when "to survive, movies



Sergei Obraztsov and a marionette.

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didn't have to be "Godfather" blockbusters or even unequivocal critical hits," Vincent Canby reports. "Here is a marvelous new film by a director not yet known in this country, acted by three young performers whose brilliance may be as much a reflection of their anonymity as of their talents. Because the director and his actors carry no baggage, no labels, no associations from earlier films, they can demonstrate in rare, witty, free-wheeling form what 'La Salamandre' is all about, namely the quite tumultuous nature of truth." Jean-Luc Bideau and Jacques Denis accept a commission to write a television script about a "pretty, seemingly phlegmatic girl" (Bulle Ogier) who was accused of trying to murder her uncle several years before. The director's "clear-eyed and factual, almost dead-panned" method recalls both Truffaut and early Godard. Canby says.

"Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask," based on Dr. David Reuben's best-selling book,

with screenplay by Woody Allen, who directs the movie and acts in four of its seven sketches, is "not as consistently funny as Alan Abel's 'Is There Sex After Death?,' but compared to the earlier film, Allen's highpoints are Himalayan," Vincent Canby reports. The film's most successful sketch in Canby's opinion is "What Happens During Ejaculation?", which "takes us to a Stanley Kubrick vision of a gigantic mission control center during the key moments of the act." Mr. Allen plays a character called Sperma No. 2, a cowardly sort who doesn't want to leave." However the sketch about frigidity, "presented as a very classy Italian movie complete with English subtitles, is less funny than stylized." Though uneven in Canby's view, "if you're an Allen freak, as I am, it doesn't make any difference... The film also manages to expose Dr. Reuben's work for what it is: an All-American hustle."

"Super Fly," directed by Gordon Parks Jr., screenplay by

Philip Feny, is the story of Priest, a successful black New York narcotics dealer who decides to quit the business, and a "very good movie," according to Roger Greenspun. There is "no moralizing, not even the subtle silent kind, and the film's most eloquent spoken passage is given to Priest's partner when he defends dealing as a way of life," Greenspun says.

It's "almost exclusively an action movie, with the distinction that all the action means something." The film's gut pleasures are real, and there are a lot of them. But, they always connect with one another in a world so precisely, cruelly excitingly balanced that there is no movement without countermovement, no pressure without a greater pressure for return." Ron O'Neal as Priest "lives his part with a kind of furious authority that is sometimes excessive; more often expressive of a role that belongs as much to correct myth as to reality," Greenspun says.

DINING IN SWEDEN**Twenty Crayfish a Person and Aquavit**

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8 (IHT).—When the clock struck midnight last night, the Swedes were freed to catch, cook and consume those little fresh-water lobsters, so underrated in many parts of the world. They will feast until early September when the fish-and-game protection law is lowered again. The catching of a crayfish out of season is a serious offense in this country.

The crayfish may be just a crawdad to many Americans and generally considered inedible. To a Frenchman, a German or a Dane (who can pick, buy, boil and shell crayfish any time of the year) the meat of the claws and the tail of the tender crustacean may be considered a before-pay-day substitute for the lobster or the langoustine in the seafood salad.

To Swedes (and Finns) the crayfish is one of the supreme gastronomic experiences of the year, comparable to the Christmas ham, the wild raspberries and the latefull smoked eel. The event is celebrated by a *kraftskiva*, an orgiastic ritual that, more often than not, takes on the character of a mini-carnival. *Krafta* means crayfish, *skiva* means party.

Misery came in the fifties. Pestilence struck in Swedish waters and crayfish were either killed or really rendered inedible. The supply didn't meet the demand and prices went up to a present level of some 50 or so crowns a kilo. A traditional *kraftskiva*—20 crayfish per person with heavily taxed aquavit—would run the tab for the host to the level of

thing under the red shell is eaten and the oil-flavored juices are carefully sucked out from the thorax area.

The "crayfish butter" under the top of the head is carefully scraped out with the thumbnail and ingested. The spindly legs are carefully broken, squeezed and sucked. When a Swede is through with his crayfish, only a carapace and vestiges of the gills are left.

"I believe," said a Swedish crayfish connoisseur, "that we and the Finns are the only people in the world who eat all of the crayfish."

Aquavit Needed

Each crustacean, traditionally, needs one touch of aquavit. By the sixth or eighth or 10th crayfish, the party is normally very much alive. Back in the thirties, when crayfish could be had at the fishmonger for four crowns a score (a little more than \$1.25 at the time) and a liter of rationed aquavit at the *Systemet* for perhaps the double, parties tended to be very lively. A man like Brueghel would certainly have been inspired, had he been alive and present.

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a champagne and Iranian caviar repeat.

The Swedes, in desperation, started to look for crayfish elsewhere. They looked and bought in Poland, Russia and Romania, but the quality wasn't right. The meat was soft and stringy, the shell turned deep pink instead of intense red upon boiling. They were considered ersatz.

Finally, a few years ago, the Swedish crayfish spars discovered Turkey.

The Turkish crayfish isn't really up to classical Swedish standards. It lacks, for example, the broad claws of the old-fashioned Swedish river crayfish. But the tail is all right and the price is all right: slightly over 20 crowns (about \$4.20) a kilo this year.

To start with, the crustaceans were flown live to Sweden. But no live crayfish is allowed to cross the Swedish customs barrier before the magic stroke of midnight, Aug. 7, and a lot of the immigrants died in transit at the Copenhagen airport. Crayfish importers hit upon another idea: To process the animals on the spot, freeze them and send them in refrigerated trucks. Boiled and frozen crayfish pose no problem with the Swedish immigration authorities.

A Swedish crayfish smile, say, a Danish, French or German, is boiled with dillweed, lots of dillweed. Swedish dillweed, for some unknown reason, is headed than other dillweed. Swedish dillweed is now grown in Turkey and some 50 tons are harvested each year to set the proper flavor to some 500 tons of the Swedish-bound creatures. Two Swedish crayfish experts are stationed in Istanbul to make sure everything is performed according to tradition.

The Turks are happy. A lot of jobs have been created in a country with unemployment. The Swedes are happy: They have a chance of having at least one crayfishfest this year, providing they go easy on the heavily taxed aquavit.

The Turks, incidentally, consider the crayfish inedible.

Paris Closes Some Parts Of Pantheon**Chunks of Stone Fall From Vaults**

PARIS, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The nave and transept of the Pantheon were closed to the public after several chunks of stone, some weighing 20 pounds, fell from its vaults.

Cracks in a dozen locations threaten the solidity of the south arches of the former church which was built between 1754 and 1760 by the architect Soufflot. During the French Revolution the structure was turned into a burial place for the great men of France. It became a church again under the French Restoration but was dedicated to France's greatest in 1856.

Voltaire, Rousseau and Mirabeau were buried there as were Victor Hugo, Emile Zola, mathematician Lazare Carnot, chemist Marcellin Berthelot and statesman Jean Jaures.

Experts think that the method

of construction used by Soufflot

is partly responsible for the structural deterioration. Soufflot jointed stones by iron bars, an innovative technique of the time and an ancestor of pre-stressed concrete.

But if water enters a joint, the metal rusts and bulges to the extent that oxidation continues.

This can burst a block of stone.

To meet this danger, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has begun a campaign to track down water seepage and restore joints.

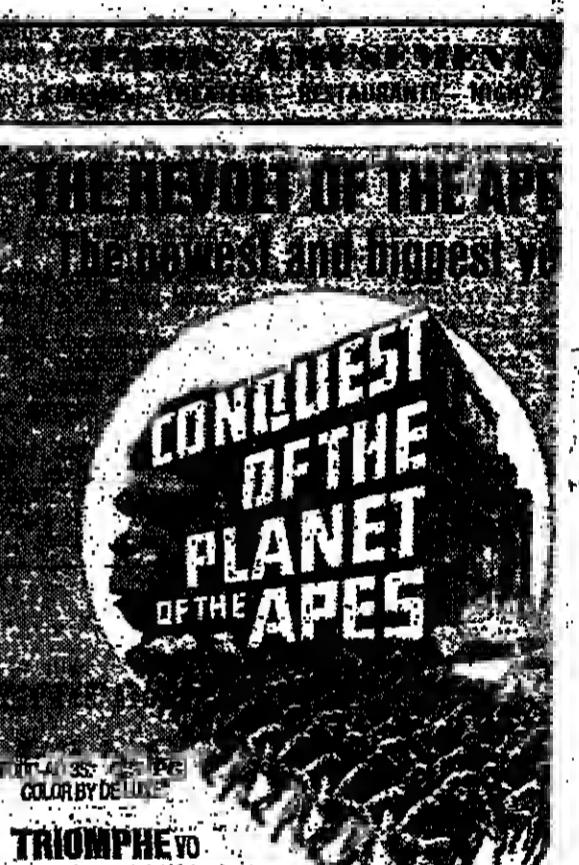
Another factor could be a settling of the structure. Long ago, rock miners dug out the calcareous substratum beneath the Pantheon, and the first solid bedrock lies at 90 feet under the surface.

Officials have mounted cameras and electronic equipment on scaffolding inside the Pantheon to detect any movement in the area of the cracks.

"Repair work could be considerable if the reconstruction of certain parts of the building becomes necessary for precautionary purposes," Jacques Sarrazolles, chief architect for national buildings, said.

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BUSINESS**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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FINANCE

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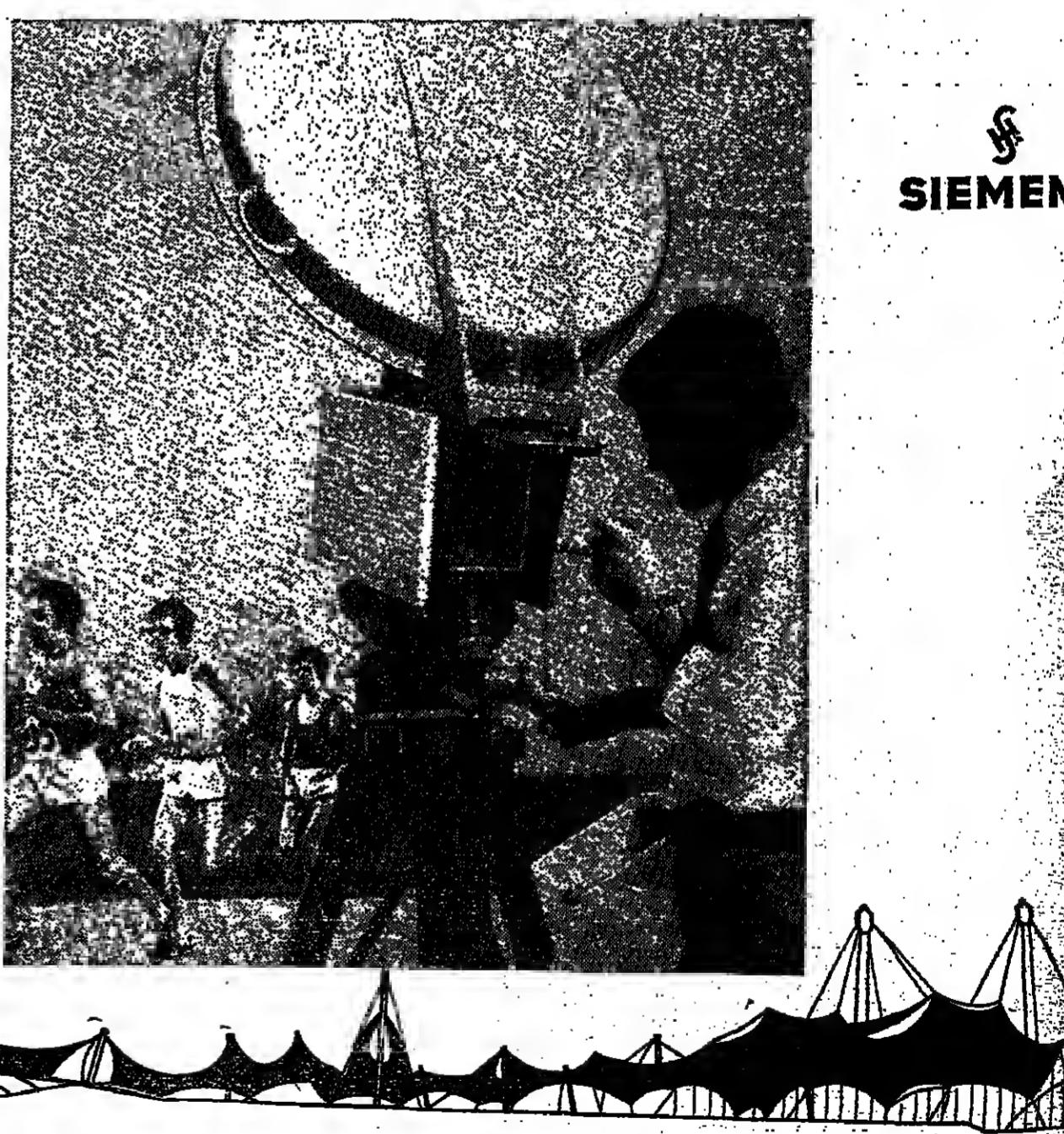
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BOOKS

GOING TO AMERICA

By Terry Coleman. Pantheon. \$17. 223 pp.

Reviewed by Charles Simmons

THE only people who didn't have a good time at "Fiddler on the Roof" knew too much about *sheik* life, pogroms and the hardships of emigration. Historian types: There's material in Terry Coleman's "Going to America" for an ethnic musical to please them.

Act One. The winter of 1846-47. We see the hovel of Paddy O'Shea, 40, husband to an ailing wife, father of eight. The structure is one of many on the estates of Gordon FitzEdwards, Anglo-Irish landlord.

The recent potato famine has reduced O'Shea and the other tenant farmers to near starvation. Their only hope, they feel, is the recent Poor Law whereby landowners must feed all in their care.

FitzEdwards, dressed in riding clothes, comes to explain to O'Shea that he, too,

is on his uppers—to find everyone would bankrupt him in a year.

"Paddy, my lad," he says, "this is a troubled country. Take your wife and children and go to America, where a man like you can, with industry and courage, become a landlord himself.

Tomorrow my agents will knock down your house. So I've ar-

ranged passage on a wee brig to take you and yours to Liverpool, then a fine old packet to New York. It will be a new beginning for you, my lad."

Act Two. Between decks on the *Methuselah*, 1,013 tons, carrying 416 passengers, 87 more than there is room for as determined by the Passenger Acts.

The O'Sheas are partially separated. Man and wife are quarreled together in a berth with two unmarried men (the berth is six feet square). The children are some together, some with other children, some with strange adults. The scene opens four weeks out of Liverpool. Word has spread that land is in sight.

The offensive situation improved when South played the spade queen and both opponents followed suit. The ten of spades brought club discards from both opponents. South then played a heart to dummy's queen and East discarded another small diamond, and then South cashed the club king.

The declarer paused to review the opponents' distribution. He cashed his two high spades and the ace of diamonds on which East played the diamond deuce and West played the eight. The ace of

hearts confirmed the unfavorable split in that suit when East discarded the diamond three.

When West led the jack of hearts, it appeared unlikely to the declarer that the hearts would break evenly. Winning the first trick in his hand with the king, South led the club ten. West played the ace—an unusual strategy that the declarer later took into account—and exited with a small club to South's queen.

Now South sought to learn the opponents' distribution. He cashed his two high spades and the ace of diamonds on which East played the diamond deuce and West played the eight. The ace of

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Observer**Many Are Summoned**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—As all mankind knows by now, it was higher obligation to family than dissuaded Senators Kennedy and Muskie from accepting Sen. George McGovern's invitation to become the Democratic candidate for vice-president. The reasons others gave for rejecting it are not so well known. Here are a few:

• Sen. Robert H. Humphrey—Humphrey told McGovern that he was flattered by the offer but that, having already been vice-president, he knew too well what the office required of a man. In view of his distaste for public speaking, Humphrey said, he did not think he was qualified for the job.

• Sen. Mike Mansfield.—The Senate majority leader told McGovern he would love to run, but unfortunately he had a prior engagement.

• Sen. Walter Mondale.—Mondale said he had a prior engagement too, but would be glad to run next time McGovern needed a vice-presidential candidate and hoped McGovern would give Mrs. Mondale a call far enough in advance of the campaign so that they could make some time available in their schedule.

• Former President Lyndon B. Johnson.—After listening to McGovern's offer, Johnson said he would have to have some promises before accepting the nomination. First, McGovern would have to promise not to treat Johnson the



Baker

way Johnson—when he was president had treated Hubert Humphrey. Second, McGovern would have to promise to bring back the coonskin from Asia. Third, the special treatment for oil men in the tax law had to be preserved.

Fourth, McGovern would have to make half the space in the White House available to Johnson. Fifth...

• Larry O'Brien—O'Brien said he had always wanted to preside over the Senate. Just the other night, he said, he had told Mrs. O'Brien that listening to the Senate every day would be very broadening to a man's mind, but Mrs. O'Brien had said it would be very flattening. McGovern asked O'Brien to get to the point. O'Brien said it would hurt the ticket if he was the nominee. McGovern, he recalled, had refused to take him as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in July. Spiro Agnew, he went on, would be sure to tell everybody that McGovern was trying to give the vice-presidency to a man he wouldn't even trust to run up \$5 million in unpayable bills.

• Spiro Agnew—Agnew said he believed McGovern had the wrong number and quickly hung up the telephone.

• Henry Kissinger—Kissinger said he had always wanted to be vice-president so that he could get some sleep. Regrettably, he told McGovern, there were skeletons in his closet. McGovern asked what they were. "You're not McGovern," Kissinger said. "You're Jack Anderson..." He hung up and immediately had all his skeletons classified top secret.

• Jack Anderson—Anderson told McGovern that with all the inside information he had on himself—not to mention the ugly rumors—he would be too busy exposing the ticket to have time for effective campaigning.

• Sen. James O. Eastland—"And give up the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee?" asked the Mississippi Democrat, who is President Pro Tempore of the Senate and therefore already third in line to succeed to the presidency. "Is this one of the Senate pages having a little joke?"

• Harold E. Stassen—Stassen told McGovern that he had neither time nor energy to waste on lost causes.

• Chinese Treasures

LONDON. Aug. 8 (Reuters)—An exhibition in Britain of ancient Chinese treasures has been agreed on in principle with the Chinese government, a Foreign Office minister, Anthony Kershaw, announced in Parliament yesterday. Dates and other details remain to be settled.

Princess Grace Contributes to Tel Aviv School

TEL AVIV. Aug. 8 (UPI).—Princess Grace of Monaco made a financial donation to the new film and television department of Tel Aviv University, the school said today.

The former film actress, Grace Kelly, sent the contribution with an accompanying letter to Don Richardson, her former teacher at the American Academy of Theater Arts. The amount of the donation was not disclosed.

Mr. Richardson, who directed American television's "Mission Impossible," "Bonanza" and "The Defenders," immigrated to Israel several months ago. He has joined the academic staff of the university in its new department of film and television.

Princess Grace promised Mr. Richardson in the letter to persuade her friends to contribute to the development of the new department, the university said.

Tolstoi's Russia in the Heart of Connecticut

By Angela Taylor

SOUTHBURY, Conn. (NYT).—The fieldstone chapel with its gilded onion dome and iron over the doorway rests in a shady glen, dwarfed by tall trees.

On the feast of St. Sergius, to whom the chapel is dedicated, women with scarves over their heads, and their families stood outside in the clearing with hands folded in prayer. The chapel is small—about 14 feet square—and its interior, with its old hanging lamps and white-washed walls covered with icons, barely accommodated the priest in white and gold robes and the choir singing in Russian.

After the service, there was an outdoor feast with piroshki (meat-filled dumplings), pirogi (large meat pies), cutlets (ground beef patties), beet and potato salad, apples fritters and cakes. And wine—vodka is served when the priest is present and there is no smoking.

The scene might have been lifted out of a novel by Leo Tolstoi and set down among the Connecticut hills, where the rivers have such Indian names as Housatonic and Pomperaug and most of the neighbors are Yankees who worship in white churches with tall, pointed steeples. To outsiders, the colony is known as Russian Village. To the 37 families, whose mailboxes bear such names as Shoopinsky, Yushakoff and Nicolichoff, it is Churavka, the name it had when Ilya Tolstoi, son of Count Leo Tolstoi, lived there in the 1920s, in a cottage without electricity and running water.

Ilya Tolstoi—whose early settlers recall as looking remarkably like his father—had fled the Bolshevik Revolution for the United States around 1920. On a visit to a translator friend who lived in nearby Woodbury, he saw the land, fell in love with the peacefulness of the surroundings and bought 16 acres on which he built his house.

Ideal Place

One of his first visitors was George Dmitrievich Grebenstchikoff, a Siberian writer who had published a novel in Russian about a family named Churavkov. Grebenstchikoff thought it would be an ideal place to found an artistic haven for the refugee White Russians.

These days, the inhabitants are not sure whether Tolstoi or Grebenstchikoff bought the 200 acres on which Russian Village is built. ("It was probably not Tolstoi," says Andrei Sedych, managing editor of the 62-year-old Russian-language newspaper, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, which is published in New York. "Tolstoi would not have had the money," Mr. Sedych said. "The Tolstoi family spent money before they had it.")

In any case, Grebenstchikoff promoted the idea. Since he wrote for the Russian-language paper, he was able to reach other refugee Russians who might want to live in the colony.

Today's Russian Villagers ride in Buicks and dress like Connecticut Yankees. But they speak Russian to each other and have great feasts at Christmas (Russian Christmas is celebrated on Jan. 7), Russian Easter or special days such as the day of St. Sergius, when 65 persons come from afar as far off as Virginia to attend.

Since the chapel no longer has a resident priest, the villagers call on a Russian monastery in Mahopac, N.Y., to provide someone to conduct its summer services. (The chapel is unheated and closed in winter.)

In those days, recalled Mrs. Eugenia Yushakoff, who at 82 is the oldest living member of the colony, her husband, Ivan, used to play cards with Ilya Tolstoi. Mr. Yushakoff had been a member of the Duma headed by Alexander Kerensky, the assembly which had forced the abdication of the czar, and was itself disbanded by the Bolshevik government.

Mrs. Yushakoff is a widow now and has given up her own house to live with friends. She continues to be a seamstress, the profession she adopted when she and her husband arrived, virtually penniless, in the 1920s.

Her memory is as sharp as her clear blue eyes. It was on the 20th of July in 1927, she said, that the last nail was driven into the house on land the Yushakoffs had bought from Ilya Tolstoi.

"Mikhail Chekhov had an acting company in Ridgefield," she recalled in the room cluttered with a sewing machine and dress-making in progress. "I made the costumes for his 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'"

Mrs. Yushakoff is hesitant about interviews. ("All they [interviewers] want to talk about is vodka"), but the Andrew Shoopinskys are more voluble.

Mr. Shoopinsky did not buy his first house in the village until 1948, but he had visited there before and knew its history, and so had his wife.

Eugenia Shoopinsky, who was born in Siberia where her father worked for the trans-Siberian railroad, grew up in Harbin, China, where her father sent his family to just before he was jailed.

In 1930, she went off alone to Brazil. "I was only 20 and I arrived with 25 cents." She sang in choirs and at entertainments—"I even danced a little"—and then married a "Russian gentleman, a businessman," from whom she was later divorced.

In 1946, she came to New York and promptly got a job with the United Nations Secretariat as a Russian typist. "They grabbed anybody who could use a Russian typewriter, even those who typed with two fingers." She is extremely proud of the gold medal given to her by the United Nations for 25 years of service.

The New York Times.
Eugenia Shoopinsky at chapel.The New York Times.
Eugenia Yushakoff.

There are lively rivalries among the women for the title of best cook, but there seems to be a village friendliness. One hot day recently, for instance, Kromid Ellin, whose father bought Tolstoi's original house, was mowing the lawn of the Gregori Portovos, who were away in California. Mr. Ellin's small blond granddaughter, Victoria Wart, watched him. "I am second generation, she is the fourth," he said.

The colonists have long memories, both of their circuitous journeys to Churavka and its golden age in the twenties and thirties, when it entertained such renowned visitors as Mikail Chekhov, the actor nephew of Anton Chekhov, the playwright; Sergei Rachmaninoff, the composer; Michael Fokine, the choreographer, and Igor Sikorsky, the aviation engineer. Both Shoopinskys are now retired.

Although most of the original house-owners have died or moved away, there is a second generation, like the Ellins and their progeny, to carry on the Russian traditions.

Mrs. Shoopinsky tells about the big Easter parties, with big babbas and cheese cakes and cold buffets of meat, but no fish on Easter.

"Nobody eats fish in Russia at Easter, they are so tired of it after the weeks of Lent," she said.

And there is vodka, of course. "But not so much like the newspapers say," Mrs. Shoopinsky insisted. "Even the Communists can't drink all that vodka."

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Born in Smolensk

She met her husband, by then a widower, through his brother, who also worked for the United Nations, and they were married in 1960. Mr. Shoopinsky, who was born in Smolensk, had been a lieutenant in the czar's forces and found himself in southern Russia when the White Army collapsed. He made his way through Bulgaria and then to Istanbul where he got a visa to the United States in 1923.

He worked for the Nabisco bakeries, as a house painter, and, as he mastered English, started a textile business. Both Shoopinskys are now retired.

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PEOPLE: Astronaut Irvin Mis

"We reached out and touched the face of God and he in turn touched us."

This was how astronaut James R. Irwin described his religious encounter in the lunar highlands during the July, 1971, Apollo 15 moonwalk.

"I felt closer to God on the moon than I ever did on earth," Irwin said.

Now, he said, "I want to share this experience with other people."

To accomplish this mission, Irwin, 42, who wants to be called a "moon missionary," has formed a nonprofit foundation called "High Flight," based in Colorado Springs.

The name comes from the title of a poem by the World War II Royal Air Force pilot John Gillespie Magee. A copy of the poem, which speaks of the ecstasy of flight and the far-reaching aspirations of man, went to the moon with the Apollo 15 flight.

A more controversial cargo on that flight was the package of 400 postal covers carried by Irwin and his two fellow astronauts.

One hundred of the covers were subsequently sold by a German dealer for \$1,500 each. The astronauts had arranged for the profits to go into a trust fund for their children.

When the manned spacecraft center learned of the scheme last May, the astronauts were scrubbed as backup crew for the Apollo 17 flight scheduled for December, 1972.

Irwin, who hopes the scandal will not cloud the effectiveness of his Christian witness, has announced plans to resign from the space agency to take up a career as an evangelist with the Southern Baptists.

Although Irwin said he sensed God's presence on the moon, he said it was not until a month later that he realized he had been called by God to be a missionary.

Formerly a Presbyterian, Irwin, after his religious experience on the moon, became a Southern Baptist because of the denomination's aggressive, witnessing faith.

Irwin's High Flight foundation will not cloud the effectiveness of and honoraria that the former astronaut will receive from speaking engagements and radio and television appearances arranged by the foundation. Irwin himself will have his salary as a retired Air Force colonel. He also has an arrangement with the Johns-Manville firm in Denver to be trained in sales, marketing and public relations.

He anticipates carrying on his evangelistic work at the same time that he travels for the building materials firm.

A 53-year-old invalid named Adam Letter has a severe relative problem—two wives, a daughter from his first marriage and his in-laws from the second all in the same house since the weekend. A Russian automobile is parked in front of the house at Brakel, West Germany.

Both marriages were legal.

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